

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

From Washington.

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WHAT HE SAYS FOR HIMSELF.

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FLAGS DISPLAYED AT HALF-MAST.

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

How the Proclamation Offering Rewards for Davis & Co. was Received. "Sunders" and Tucker's Pious Horror a Sham—Their offer to Stand Trial Accepted—Trial of Harris, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 7th, 1865.

It is vain to deny the fact that the people of this city were taken quite by surprise at the announcement offering rewards for Davis, Sanders, Tucker, Thompson, Clay and Geary. But this feeling of surprise soon yielded to another, which was a general conviction that the crime with which these men are charged by President Johnson, is by no means beyond the "reasonable limits" of rebel depravity. The expressions of horror which have come to us from Sanders, Tucker and Cleary, in Canada, are no more than we might expect from such wily plotters of evil to us, as they doubtless are, for even if proved innocent of this particular crime, their record would be by no means a saintly one, with the history of the raids on the undefending borders; of the attempts to burn New York, and of those other diabolical schemes in which no sensible man doubts these traitors to have been engaged during their residence in Canada. In how much the assassination plot falls below the other schemes of their infernal genius, I leave sensible men to judge. Is it more horrible to plot the destruction of one man, even though he were a man like Abraham Lincoln, than to deliberately arrange the murder of thousands of human beings by fire, in the mines and hotels, on railroad trains by torpedoes, or on the free seas by private ships? Here in Washington we fall to appreciate "to the full" the delicate instincts of these "ready writers" in Canada who rush into print in such graceful paragraphs, while they have nothing to say about the schemes I have referred to. There are people here, to be sure, who feel "sympathy" for those men and "cannot believe" they would do anything so very, very wrong. It is my opinion that if the Devil himself should be arrested on a charge of murder, you could find people in Washington who would "sympathize" with his Satanic Majesty in his unrepentant prosecution. Even Booth had his "sympathizers" here—especially among some of the "ladies," who think it so dreadful that such a handsome young man should be shot like a rat in a barn when he had a sprained ankle, poor fellow! I hear strange stories about Booth's relations with some of the feminine portion of the community. But the ways of the fashionable world are not up to the most rigid code of piety, I fear, either here or elsewhere.

I have good reason to believe that the offer of Sanders and Tucker to stand trial at House's Point, or some other similar place of their choosing, will be accepted by the Government. There is no probability, however, that these men will come to trial voluntarily. The proofs against them, as collected here, are said to be absolutely conclusive, so far as evidence is capable of proving anything; and not only against them, but against Davis and the others. The trials will begin here next week, if it is possible to get matters arranged; if it is delayed later, however, it will not be for many days, and then it is possible you may be able to see how true is the statement I make to you above. I have no more doubt that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln is directly chargeable to these Southern leaders and plotters, than I have of their intense anxiety at this juncture to get out of the country as fast as they possibly can.

Many seem to have obtained the impression that because Mr. Johnson issued the proclamation offering the rewards, it is an act peculiarly his own. But this is not so. It is the act of the Cabinet, and the military authorities in whose hands the evidences lie, as well. Indeed, the proclamation was based directly on an official report of Judge Advocate Gen. Holt to the Secretary of War, in which he stated that the evidence before him proved clearly that Davis and the others were connected with the inception of the plot, and favored its execution.

The trial of Congressman Harris is attracting much attention at this time. The defence will commence on Wednesday next. You will doubtless be informed by telegraph of the leading evidence in the case.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, May 8.—A distinguished army officer mentioned this morning as a fact that there is now telegraphic communication between Mason, Gen. and Washington, a portion of the line extending through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where we have no troops. He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of Jeff. Davis and others.

The Navy Department continues to receive and accept the resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion, 500 were dismissed for drunkenness, which was the prevalent offence.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements

to pay all the back indebtedness, including arrears and bounties to the army.

The Navy Department will in a short time sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet pressing emergencies.

THE HARRIS COURT MARTIAL.

The trial of Benjamin G. Harris, Member of Congress from Southern Maryland, was resumed to-day at eleven o'clock, before the Court Martial, of which Maj. Gen. Foster is President, specially organized for the purpose, and of which Maj. Withrop is Judge Advocate.

The Court having been called to order by the President, the accused read a paper, which he asked the Court to file.

The paper asks, on behalf of the accused, the benefit of exceptions to the jurisdiction of the tribunal, which he desires to be made parcel of the record. He further suggests that neither of the two specifications against him shows an offense embraced in the 56th article of war. No such law is alleged as would or could if proved amount to such offence. And he hopes to have the benefit of these exceptions, as if he had in effect demurred to them. He does not ask permission at this stage of the trial to be heard in support of these exceptions, but he asks that the paper may be received and made to avail hereafter in such manner as justice and right may require.

(Signed) BENJAMIN G. HARRIS.

The Judge Advocate said he had no objection to the receipt of the paper, and it was accordingly filed. Mr. Cram counsel for the defence, demurred against the specifications, remarking that no particular house was named therein, in which the accused is charged with harboring the men. Mr. Cram, however, deferred presenting the point at the present time.

The accused then offered as evidence General Orders No. 75, of the War Department, giving transportation to rebels and others to their homes. Mr. Harris stated that his witnesses had not arrived, but it was important that the offer be made here. They would probably arrive to-day, but as there had been sixty miles to travel, he should ask the Court to grant him further time.

The Judge Advocate remarked, that he would have no objection to adjourn until to-morrow, if the accused would make the proper affidavit relative to the witnesses.

The accused having filed the proper affidavit, the Court adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Condition of Mr. Seward and His Son—Confession of the Assassin Payne.

The following letter was received yesterday by Mr. Clarence A. Seward:

WASHINGTON, May 7.

I found your uncle much better than I expected; his strength rapidly returning, he suffers but little pain, although the swelling which is applied to sustain the jaw is very annoying, and interferes with his regular sleep. He converses with some difficulty, but a little time will improve that. He hopes to take all the afternoon of to-morrow, and some of the next week. I drove out with him two hours yesterday and to-day. Frederick is doing very well, is entirely conscious; if the hemorrhage from his wounds does not return, in four or five days more, his physicians think he will be out of danger.

You will be glad to hear that Payne, the assassin, has fully confessed his crime and all the details respecting it, and the difficulties he encountered. He has confessed that he was induced to do it by the offer of \$20,000, and that he was paid \$10,000. He also confessed that he was paid \$10,000 for the same purpose. The details which he gives are, for obvious reasons, not made public at present; he says, however, that all the points of the story which he has been carried out with the greatest exactness, and that he has not made any revelation respecting his accomplices. That will doubtless follow.

Yours, very truly,

CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq., New York.

The Philadelphia Plot.

Attempt to Explode a Powder Magazine.

Philadelphia, May 8.—Foster's Press has obtained important information regarding the recent plot to burn Philadelphia. It discloses the fact that on the Wednesday night previous to the night when the city was to be burned, a large barn located within fifty yards of the State Magazine, situated near Point Breeze, was fired by an incendiary; but the flames were fortunately extinguished. The magazine contains nearly one hundred tons of powder, part belonging to the United States. The incendiary had passed a law for the removal of the magazine, but the new building has not been erected, and the magazine remains within two miles of the city without a guard to protect it.

Johnston's Surrender.

Additional and Interesting Details.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following from Raleigh, May 6:

The details of the capitulation were left to be carried out by General Schofield. That officer at once prepared to carry into effect the disorganization of the last army of the rebellion. Before the disorganization of the army, the rebel forces were divided into three parts. The first part, commanded by General Johnston, was to be sent to the front. The second part, commanded by General Sherman, was to be sent to the rear. The third part, commanded by General Lee, was to be sent to the rear. The details of the capitulation were left to be carried out by General Schofield. That officer at once prepared to carry into effect the disorganization of the last army of the rebellion. Before the disorganization of the army, the rebel forces were divided into three parts. The first part, commanded by General Johnston, was to be sent to the front. The second part, commanded by General Sherman, was to be sent to the rear. The third part, commanded by General Lee, was to be sent to the rear.

Joe Johnston's Farewell Address.

NEAR GREENSBORO, May 2. COMRADES—In terminating our official relations I expect you to observe the terms of the capitulation agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens to the powers as well as you have performed the duties of soldiers in the field. By such a course you will secure comfort and restore tranquility to your country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support you have given me. I part from you with regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and with earnest wishes that you may prosper. J. E. JOHNSON, General.

From Europe.

Additional Accounts of the Reception of the News of the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln—Intense Excitement in Europe.

Fisher Point, May 8.—The steamship Hibernian, from London, arrived on the 26th ultimo, arrived off this point this morning.

The news, by the steamship Nova Scotia, of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, was published throughout England on the 26th ult., and created a most profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and horror were universally expressed. There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathized with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all-prevailing topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester.

The London course fell nearly one per cent, but

56600 (excess) Illinois shares to 62469, and Erie shares to 408416. There was a slight rally next day. The cotton market was quite unsettled, and most holders withdrew their stocks. Prices were called 44 1/2 higher. On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only a scanty number being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented the same evening to Mr. Adams:

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of his life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country.

The Times of the 27th says:

This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing, in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at this crime, and assuring the American people that whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and high-souled man. Nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever done as much as the assassination of Lincoln to excite the feelings of the nation. The news, in fact, will be received throughout Europe with a sorrow as deep and profound as it is a shock to the United States. Mr. Lincoln's perfect honesty and high character, and his high position in the eyes of the people, have led to respect him, and as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor it set upon it by this heinous murder.

The Daily News remarks: Mr. Lincoln has not fallen in the flash of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart. His task was accomplished and the battle of his life was won, and in all time to come none will think of manhood more than rank the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence and awe. He spoke very kindly of General Lee, and his capture of Lee was a triumph. He was a man of peace, and his death will be a great loss to the world.

The Telegraph says:

From vulgar corruption, from ferocious hatred, from meanest calumny and envenomed slanders, this great man was wholly free. It was a man who seemed to be the fruit of his life. The reward of his patience and courage, the reward of his nobility as a conqueror, but he launched no word of reproach against the South, for the fight against him to be over, and it was not in his large heart to bear malice against a broken foe. He spoke very kindly of General Lee, and his capture of Lee was a triumph. He was a man of peace, and his death will be a great loss to the world.

The Straits says a warm tribute to Mr. Lincoln, and eulogizes his steadfast policy of peace, in spite of all provocations, towards England.

It also expresses great confidence that the North, even in its hour of just indignation, will bear itself with that magnanimous calmancy, which thus far has attended its triumph.

The Liverpool Post of the 27th is printed with its columns in mourning.

The London and provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln and bitter denunciations of the assassin. The Paris and continental journals contain a number of articles.

The scene at Charing Cross at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely, if ever, been excelled. Late in the day a requisition to the Mayor was drawn up, requesting him to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds signed it, and the Mayor issued the proclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall, on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, that the working classes may likewise have an opportunity of attending. The flags on the Town Hall and other buildings, and the shipping at Liverpool, were displayed at half-mast. All Americans residing in London, also the Union and Emancipation Society, and public gatherings at Manchester, Birmingham, etc., were likewise to meet on the 27th, to express their sentiments.

Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln from the fact that Andrew Johnson would take his place, and unavoidable defections were drawn from his conduct at the inauguration ceremony, at Washington, on the 4th of March, and also from the tenor of his various speeches.

The London Times suggests that Mr. Johnson should resign voluntarily, in case of his failure to do so, that public opinion should be so expressed in regard to him as to lead him to resign.

The Daily News says that it has made careful inquiries, and is assured on reliable authority that the incident so regrettable which occurred at his installation as Vice-President, cannot, without injustice, be taken to represent Mr. Johnson's character, as those who know him will describe him as a man of real capacity and temperate habits. The Daily News adds: "We must wait a while before we pass judgment upon him."

The failure of Messrs. Mark, of London, large dealers in American securities, was announced on the 26th ult. Their liabilities were stated at \$1,000,000.

News Items.

[By Telegraph to the New York Sun.]

Major-General Sherman, accompanied by Brigadier-General Forsyth, Chief of Staff, is in Washington.

A recent fire in Memphis, Tenn., has destroyed over fifty thousand dollars worth of property. Partially insured.

The Vicksburg Herald says that the armistice between General Dana and the rebel General Hodge would end May 3d, and hostilities may be resumed at any moment.

Judge Beaworth's appeal to the people of Mississippi is being responded to, and large numbers of rebel paroled prisoners are arriving at Vicksburg.

Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo, Ill., and Nashville, Tenn., after a suspension of nearly a year on account of guerrilla operations.

Many bodies from the wreck of the steamer Sultan are floating in the Mississippi River. Forty have been brought ashore and buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Memphis. None were identified.

The President has ordered that ex-Governor Allen, of South Carolina, shall no longer be considered as under arrest. It is understood that there was no just cause for his arrest by the military authorities at Charleston.

Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the national loan received yesterday amounted to \$6,183,894, including \$30,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia. In the subscriptions last week, amounting to over \$40,000,000, not one dollar of contractors' subscriptions, and not one dollar of their vouchers, was included. The daily reports were of cash subscriptions, and cash only. As an evidence of the speedy re-

stitution of mercantile firms—composed of four members, three of whom are paroled prisoners of war of Lee's army—have applied to Jay Cooke for information about starting national banks, it being their purpose to establish one in Petersburg, with branches in Raleigh and Richmond.

General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

Among those who took the oath in Richmond on Monday was Dr. Garrett, formerly of Washington, and lately physician to Jeff. Davis.

This final resting-place of the remains of Mr. Lincoln has been selected in Block 7, of the Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Ill., by Captain Robert Lincoln and Judge Davis.

This Veteran Reserve Corps, it is said, will be preserved for present duty, and the regular army, which has been much debilitated by the war, will be recruited to the full strength.

A Key West correspondent, writing on the first instant, gives a rumor, then current there, that the Rebel raider Stonewall, from Lisbon, was off the Florida coast.

A FREDERICK recently lost a box, while riding in a horse-car in Boston, and the court in which he brought suit gave him \$100 damages, holding that, as the pedler paid transportation on the box, the company was responsible for it.

One hundred millions of dollars would probably fall short of the expenditures of the rebels in their defensive gunboats, iron clads, rams, floating batteries and transports, and what are they now? Captured, burned, blown up or sunk.

The Mobile News of the 27th ult., has advised that the Confederate fleet which retired up the river on the surrender of Mobile were then at Demopolis. The fleet comprised the same Nautilus and Morgan, steamers Southern Republic, Admiral, Sumter and Baltic, and blockade runners Virginia and Mary.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order recommending the former masters of freedmen to employ them at fair wages, and recommending to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages.

Last Wednesday, a barrel found floating in the river at Cincinnati was opened, and found to contain the body of a negro, in a decomposing state. The head had been severed from the trunk, which itself had been cut in two; the feet were separated at the ankles, and the legs divided at the knees, whilst the arms also had been disjointed at the shoulders and elbows.

A NUMBER of leading citizens of New York, among whom are Messrs. Rogers, August Belmont, Thurston Wood, Marshall O. Roberts, and others, have made up the handsome sum of \$1,000 for the brave soldier Robinson, who, while acting as nurse, saved Secretary Seward's life. The money has been received by Mr. Seward, and will be at once presented to Mr. Robinson, who is recovering from his injuries slowly, at Douglas Hospital.

A NUMBER of the M. D. GAZETTE says: "It is impossible at this early stage of the complication to predict what course the American government will probably pursue to enforce the 'Monroe Doctrine.' But there is reason to believe that no direct assistance will be tendered to Juárez while volunteers, or rather emigrants, will be encouraged to flock to his support. The Federal government itself will in the meantime remain in a powerful and 'masterly state of inactivity.'"

Gen. Halleck has issued an order for the suppression of guerrillas in Virginia and North Carolina. All persons found in arms against the Government in those States are declared robbers and outlaws. He has also instructed his officers to use their influence to reconcile all differences between freedmen and their former masters, and will assure freedom to them and their families, but they are free to select their own employers and make their own bargains.

NICHOLAS ALEXANDROVITCH, eldest son of the Czar, and heir to the Russian throne, whose death at Nice was announced in yesterday's REX, was twenty years old, and held a high honorary position in the Russian army, but had never taken part in military exercises. He was a remarkably fine-looking young man, with clear-cut, feminine features. He was betrothed to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. His health had long been poor, and he had gone to Nice for the benefit of the climate. The Grand Duke Vladimir, second son of the Czar, is now heir to the throne. He is 15 years old.

On September 23, 1864, Thomas Martin, of Greenup county, Ky., was tried by court martial at Cincinnati, as a guerrilla, and sentenced to be shot. The execution took place May 5, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. On the day appointed troops moved to a high hill north of the city, and near Mr. Pendleton's residence, and formed in a place of execution. The prisoner was approaching the place of execution, when he was received from President Johnson suspending the execution until further orders. Five minutes longer and young Martin would have been a corpse.

A REAGAN presented himself at the Russian embassy on the evening of the 24th, demanding to speak with the secretary of Legation. Almost immediately after his entrance a noise was heard, and the Secretary was found covered with blood, having received five shots from a dagger. The murderer fled, but was stopped, having wounded two other persons before he was arrested. The Paris evening papers of the 25th state that the name of the person who attempted to assassinate Mr. Balch, the secretary, in New Orleans, and that he was formerly a Subaltern in the Russian army. M. Balch, it is added, is not dead, and Dr. Nielson hopes to be able to save his life.

The President has received a dispatch from Nashville, that on Thursday last Hon. Joseph S. Fowler and Hon. David T. Patterson were elected United States Senators for the State of Tennessee. Joseph S. Fowler is about 42 years of age, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. He went to Tennessee in 1845. When Tennessee seceded from the Union he left the State and went to Springfield, Ill., to engage in the practice of law. He has always been anti-slavery, is a thorough radical, and is one of the first scholars of the South. Hon. David T. Patterson is 45 years of age, a citizen of Greene county, and an able lawyer. All parties unite in this, and he is reported to take the anti-slavery side. No fees will be demanded of the poor. All alike, white and colored, will be entitled to the benefit of the decisions of the court, the proceedings of which will be simple and brief, and directed solely to ascertaining and securing exact justice. The provisions made are directed to refer to this court all cases coming properly under its jurisdiction. When the civil courts are re-established, the Court of Conciliation or Arbitration will cease its functions.

The order of General Halleck establishing a Court of Conciliation in Richmond, is thus explained by the Richmond Union: As we intimated several days ago, an order from Major-General Halleck has created a Court of Conciliation or Arbitration, to consist of three arbitrators, to arbitrate in such cases as may be brought before it, affecting the right of possession of property, both personal and real, and the payment of debts and claims, and where contracts were made upon the basis of Confederate currency, which has no legal existence. The Court of Conciliation will exercise no jurisdiction in questions of title to property, nor will its decisions be any bar to civil remedies when the civil law and civil courts are re-established. The fees charged will be simply sufficient to pay expenses. All parties desiring to appear in this court, and to be heard by the arbitrators, will be required to take the anti-slavery oath. No fees will be demanded of the poor. All alike, white and colored, will be entitled to the benefit of the decisions of the court, the proceedings of which will be simple and brief, and directed solely to ascertaining and securing exact justice. The provisions made are directed to refer to this court all cases coming properly under its jurisdiction. When the civil courts are re-established, the Court of Conciliation or Arbitration will cease its functions.

STRAWBERRY.—This delicious succulent is now in the market, and is selling at 10 cents per basket. On Sunday, strawberries and cream were served up at several dining saloons about the city. Green peas have also made their appearance.

THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY.—The fair for the benefit of this Institution will remain open until Saturday evening next. The price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

The following societies will hold their meetings this day and evening:

American Temperance Union.—Irving Hall, 74 P. M. Speakers: the Hon. C. Cox, Lieut.-Gov. of Maryland; the Rev. Dr. Hancock of Buffalo; Rev. E. L. Carter of Brooklyn; Dr. Chickering of Kansas. Concluding Temperance Convention.—Lecture Room, Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth street and Second avenue, 4 P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—At the Rev. Dr. Barnard Church, 8 P. M. Speakers: the Rev. James King, D.D., of Greenock; Rev. H. M. Scudder, D.D., late of India; Rev. Mr. Ormes, a Mexican; Mr. Releg, of South America, and others. Services begin at 7 1/2 o'clock.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—At the Church of the Parthians, at 10 o'clock, speakers: Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, Mrs. Frances Watkins Harper, and William Lloyd Garrison. Business meeting, main place, 7 1/2 P. M.

New York Sunday School Union.—At 7 1/2 P. M. at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Nineteenth st. Speakers: Rev. Dr. Burns of Canada; the Rev. Mr. Baskin of New York; Rev. C. H. Bolton, and others. Meetings of various schools at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

New York Institution for the Blind.—Exhibition at Irving Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Brooklyn Female Bible Society.—The anniversary will be held in the Lecture Room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

American Temperance Union.—At Irving Hall, 7 1/2 P. M. Consulting convention, corner 14th street and Second avenue, 4 P. M.

Howard Mission.—At the Academy of Music, 7 1/2 P. M.

American Freedmen's Aid Union.—At Cooper Institute, 7 1/2 P. M. Speakers: Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; John Jay, Rev. Philip Brooks, Frederick Douglass, and others.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Last evening the anniversary of this society occurred at Irving Hall, with Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President, in the chair. After prayer and singing, an abstract of the 37th annual report was read, from which it appears the receipts of the parent society the past year have been \$28,667.88; expenditures, \$27,321.91, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,345.97. Against this, however, is a contingent liability of \$9,000. Receipts of branches and auxiliaries, estimated three of them, not yet reported, by Mr. Booth, were \$24,168.17. Total receipts, \$52,835.97. There have been shipped for vessels 809 libraries. The total number of women now reached by the Society's libraries is 75,000, over 50 hopeful conversions having been reported through their means. Beside this, 109 libraries have been given to naval and merchant vessels by the Pennsylvania branch in Philadelphia. The missionaries of the Society in various parts of the Home, 236 in all, have accomplished much good. At the Salina's Home, 2,794 boarders have been received, making since the Home was opened—twenty-three years, 29,884. \$34,109 have been deposited by boarders during the year, in Savings Banks, and \$27,639 sent to friends at home. \$81 have shipped without advance wages, making \$150 during the last three years, showing that the Home is silently breaking down that vicious system. At the Colored Fishers' Home, 236 boarders have been received, making 1,449 boarders during the 30 months of actual working time since 1832; the July riots having broken it up for a time. Thirty shipwrecked and destitute sailors have been received at the Home, and 100 have been delivered by Rev. J. K. Rockwell, D. D., Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., and Rev. G. J. Mingins.

Power Society.—The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen, took place yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the church corner of Madison and Catharine streets.

The annual report, approved April 1st, is encouraging. At the close of the last year the society owed a debt of \$10,000, but this year they are free from debt and have a balance in the funds of \$69,063. The church corner of Madison and Catharine streets is unencumbered, and the edifice corner of Governor and Madison streets has been presented to the Society. The Mission are promising particularly that at the corner of Water and Dover streets, on the same block with which were once twelve drinking saloons, six dance houses, and over a hundred fallen women. The Society organized with 56 members, in March, 1855; it numbers now nearly 900. The Sabbath school has an average attendance of about 250 scholars, with 28 teachers. The report says that some 100,000 have been rescued from the saloons, and that the North River side, as there are wide wastes there, which might be cultivated by preaching and lay missions. The floating loan libraries, 50 in number, are kept in active service, and friends of seamen are requested to contribute to their means towards the objects of the Society. The auxiliary to the Society, the Marine Temperance Society, has been very successful, there being nearly 45,000 members pledged to total abstinence. The labors of pastors and missionaries have been quite extensive, and the work still goes on.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year. The officers will be elected by the Directors at a future meeting.

William Walker, Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, U. S. N. Captain Edward Richardson, Jacob Brower, Aaron B. Belmont, William D. Harris, Samuel N. Stebbins, James B. Wilson, Roy C. Shanks, Jr., D. L. N. J. D. Jackson, Richard A. Davidson, John E. Parsons, Ebenezer Platt, William Post, Morris K. Joseph, Henry S. Torbell, Samuel S. Shepard, Benjamin B. Anthony, Capt. Samuel H. Thompson, George W. L. Loe, Lorin Andrus, particularly of John W. C. Leverette, William W. Wakeman, Gilbert Motter, William B. Islam, William K. Hinman, Henry K. Hull, Salem H. Wales, Jas. F. Wallace.

SOUTHERN REFUGEES.—The office of Major-General Peck continues to be crowded with poor refugees from the south, many of whom are females. As there are no facilities for assisting these people in the Department of the East, the American Union Commission was applied to for aid in procuring employment for them. The Commission, whose headquarters are at No. 12 Bible House, has sent many to the agricultural districts as farmers, etc. When they first arrive here they are usually furnished with lodgings and rations at the Battery barracks.

FINALE OF THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.—The County volunteer Committee having received orders to discontinue recruiting, yesterday afternoon sold at auction the furniture, stores, safes, etc., which have been hitherto used by the Committee. There was a very large attendance. As a general thing, the prices which the various articles brought were good. It was stated that Elijah P. Purdy, supervisor, bought the old revolving box, which had turned so many civilians into soldiers, to be presented to Mr. Barnum as a curiosity. The buildings lying between Murray and Warren streets brought \$1250, and those lying between Warren and Chambers streets were knocked down at \$750.

PETER J. ROSENQUEST, for nearly a quarter of a century foreman of the bookbinding of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and for thirty years in their service, died on Saturday. He entered the service of Messrs. Harper as an apprentice in 1832, and continued in their employment constantly up to the time of his death. His death will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

THE TRIAL OF B. S. OSBORN, the Naval Reporter, was resumed yesterday. The defense of the accused is based mainly on the claim that he is not amenable for trial by Court Martial, as martial law did not exist in New York at the time the offense was committed. The Judge Advocate contended that martial law did exist here in 1864, and cited the case of Neal and Kennedy to show that the Court has jurisdiction. The language of the 57th article of war applied to citizens when it said "whoever shall be found guilty of holding intercourse with, or giving information to the enemy, shall suffer death." The Court adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow, to give the prisoner time to prepare his rejoinder to the Judge Advocate's address.